

The Sun

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month..... \$3 00
DAILY, Per Year..... 36 00
SUNDAY, Per Year..... 2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 38 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... 3 16
Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street, Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street, Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, Carey Street, Regent Street, and at the Steamship Agency, 17, Green Street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 4, Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opéra). The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines; Kiosque 19, Boulevard de l'Opéra; Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens; corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Result in Canada.

Canada reverts to conservative policies. No doubt the disingenuous annexation argument made a good many votes for the Hon. ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, but he also scored with arguments of a commercial and political nature that were plausible. In Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD'S last campaign, in 1891, in which he was successful, he vigorously attacked the Liberal programme of reciprocity with the United States. To the great Conservative leader Canada owed federation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Pacific railways and the protection of native industries. He won a notable victory in 1878 on a platform of protection. He triumphed over the Liberals again in 1882, 1887 and 1891. Under Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD Canada entered upon a career of expansion and prosperity, and since his death in the summer of 1891 Canada has shown a steady increase in population and wealth and the national idea has germinated. Some of the arguments used by Mr. BORDEN on the stump are such as Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD would have addressed to voters in such a campaign. Of reciprocity with the United States Mr. BORDEN said:

"It reverses the policy of Canadian nationalism, which sought to bring together the provinces of Canada by intercourse and commerce over east and west lines of transportation."

"It is a direct and serious menace to our internal lines of water communication and to our ocean shipping, as well as to our Atlantic ports that have been constructed and equipped at such enormous cost to the country."

"It makes Canada a commercial appendage of the United States and virtually surrenders the control of her destinies."

"It will establish conditions and relations from which it will be extremely difficult and even impossible to retreat except with the consent of the United States or under terms dictated by her."

"It is at the best a rash experiment inconceivably undertaken in a period of unequalled development and prosperity after Canada had long since outgrown the conditions under which such a policy was once thought desirable."

With regard to the farmers' interests Conservative orators borrowed the logic of the Progressive Republicans in the Western States, that reciprocity would expose the farmer to competition in everything he sold and he would still be taxed on almost everything he bought. Judging from the returns the argument must have impressed the farmers in Canada. There has been a remarkable prosperity in the last ten years; in fact all Canada has prospered, and American observers have recorded enthusiastic predictions of the happy destiny of the country. "Let well enough alone" was therefore a persuasive appeal to electors in the campaign that closed on Wednesday night. It has been made with success in the United States when everybody was employed at living wages and the national wealth was piling up.

The fact is Canada believes that she is strong enough to stand alone, and she feels the stirrings of national pride in her resources and her growing numbers. The leaven of loyalty to England can always be made to work by the adroit politician, but when it comes to a further reduction of tariff rates in favor of England we doubt whether Mr. BORDEN will commit himself. Canada for the Canadians is deeper in the hearts of the people than any other sentiment.

While it seems to be true that the Conservative leaders who have just achieved a great victory in Canada can be taxed with inconsistency because in recent years they have blown hot and blown cold on reciprocity with the United States, they are not likely to lend it any support as a desirable policy now. In their unexpected majority, which makes them independent of the Bourassa Nationalists, they may see a mandate to raise rather than reduce tariff rates. The manufacturers will certainly urge that point of view upon them. At any rate the Canada which used to be so warm for reciprocity has turned a cold shoulder to the offer of Congress, and reciprocity for the present seems to be a "live issue."

The Source of Some Bomb Outrages.

Generally speaking, all explosions of bombs in New York have been put down to that mysterious agency called the "Black Hand." The name conveys to the public the notion of a society of Italian criminals formally organized and acting under the direction of a central authority. That any such association exists is denied by men who should know, but belief in it is widespread, and the explosion of a bomb is usually set down as the fulfillment of threats or warnings made by unidentified black-mailed men. The fact has attracted notice that, broadly speaking, the explosions have seldom done much damage.

The police have recently found that

at least one series of such explosions was the work of a demented or mischievous boy who had no other object than to make a noise and watch the excitement it created. He made no demands for money, attempted to satisfy no grudges, and simply adopted this means of having "fun." This youth had told the authorities of others who engaged in the same practice, and as the construction of a bomb offers no difficulties to an ordinarily alert boy there is small reason to believe that his story is not true, although any statement coming from such a source is open to suspicion.

It has been difficult to believe that badly as the police force is organized for such work it could be consistently and hopelessly baffled by an organized body of criminals for a long series of years, even when the victims of the outrages refused to assist in the capture of the authors. The discovery of a youth engaged in the making and explosion of bombs for mere pleasure suggests a reasonable explanation of some of the mysterious "attacks" that have been made. It does not relieve the police of any duty, but it furnishes a clue that may lead them on a fruitful quest into a hitherto neglected field.

Germany in Africa.

By 1904, when Great Britain formally retired from Morocco in favor of France, the designs of British and French Africa had been drafted and executed. All of that great semicircle of African territory of which a line from the Tunisian port of Gabes to the Congo is the arc had been apportioned to France, while from Alexandria to Cape Town there intervened between the solid column of British territory only the neutral State of Belgian Congo.

Many times on the brink of war, France and England had by this time reached an amicable and durable agreement for future comity, and their agreement, exception being made for various shallow coastal establishments of Portugal, Spain, Italy and Germany, follows the lines indicated. In a broad sense, as the map shows, France and England had by logical and systematic schemes, mutually recognized, divided Africa.

In all this time of apportionment, which began on the morrow of the French defeat in 1871 and ended with the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, Germany had stood aside. Swerved only a little from his own consistent policy by the example of other great nations, BISMARCK had limited German adventure in Africa to four relatively insignificant colonies of varying importance and doubtful value.

The announcement of the terms of the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, a treaty which obviously parcelled out all that was left of Africa, found the Germans at last awake to their position, at last keenly alive to the attraction and benefits of colonial possessions, but so far as the events of that year revealed, still without any larger conception comparable to that of the French, who had joined the Mediterranean shore to the banks of the Congo by French territory, or to that of the British, a Cape to Cairo realm.

The first German step in 1904 was purely one of delay. The veto placed upon the Anglo-French agreement about Morocco sufficed to postpone a French protectorate at Fez. It gave the Germans time to study the map of Africa and decide upon an African scheme of their own. Also, since it was obvious that until the French added Morocco to their African possessions their scheme would be unaccomplished, the Germans foresaw that they could exchange consent in Morocco for compensations elsewhere when they had made up their minds what was worth while.

Between 1905 and 1911, as the pending negotiations have disclosed, the Germans made up their minds. The German demand that their claimant in Morocco should be recompensed by the French cession of all of French Equatorial Africa lying between the Kamerun and the Congo and Ubangi rivers, which form the western frontiers of the Congo Free State, and by the transfer of the reversionary interests France has in Congo Free State, fully discloses the direction German policy in Africa has at last taken.

At the present moment Germany has on the west coast of Africa and facing the Gulf of Guinea the triangular shaped colony of Kamerun, which touches Lake Tchad on the north and is cut off from the Congo by the comparatively narrow strip of French territory that connects the French possessions with the Sudan with the establishments near the mouth of the Congo. On the east coast, again, German Southeast Africa extends from the Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika, there touching the Congo Free State, which stretches in a solid block to the Ubangi River.

If German Kamerun should be extended by the French cession of the territories between the Kamerun and the Congo Free State the sole interruption to a German ocean to ocean colony would be the neutral state of Belgian Congo, the possession of a minor European power which could not defend it and to which the Germans would hold the reversionary title. What Germany asked, moreover, it is plain now that she will substantially obtain, the French territory certainly, the reversionary title perhaps less certainly.

Each of the larger European schemes in Africa has been expressed in the terms of a great railroad. The French planned the Trans-Saharan and are actually building the Trans-Sudanese; for the British the Cape to Cairo line has served as a promise of unity. The Germans on their side have already begun two sections of their railroad of empire, the Trans-Equatorial, which will cross Africa near the equator, both ends being in German territory.

One other detail completes the German conception as European colonial observers now see it. South of the Congo Free State and separated from it by Portuguese Angola is German Southwest Africa, which stretches to the Orange River on the south. If in the general collapse of Portuguese colonial power or in some settlement in-

duced by German influence Angola becomes a German possession, then, save for the brief interruption of the coast enclaves of French Congo and Spanish Guinea, Germany would have an Atlantic coast line stretching from the Orange River to the Gulf of Guinea, while in the Indian Ocean it would extend from the Zambesi to Uganda.

Such in bare outline is the German African conception, now accepted by all European journals. Yet it has one incidental consequence which cannot be disregarded. If Germany is to have an African colonial empire stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean it must have Congo Free State. But in the British Cape to Cairo scheme Congo Free State is equally the keystone; the success of one ruins the other. Since only one can prevail, therefore, it is not strange that English, German and French commentators alike see arising out of the settlement of the Moroccan question another source of international difficulty, of Anglo-German rivalry the extent of which cannot yet be accurately measured.

But for the moment what is most interesting, most novel, is that the Germans in their turn have achieved an African policy. Arriving a generation late upon the African field they have already successfully upset the exclusive policy of France and England, and with complete triumph laid the foundation for their "place under the sun." Henceforth Germany must be reckoned with in Africa. The best part of the continent England and France have obtained by previous activity; but the empire Germany now seeks is neither inconsiderable nor lacking in enormous commercial possibilities, while its population may easily exceed that of British and French Africa alike.

Burgoo.

Five thousand gallons of burgoo properly distributed among twenty or twenty-five thousand Kentucky midwinters formed the basis of CHAMP CLARK'S harmony celebration in Lawrenceburg on Wednesday last. And no wonder: Fortified by that delectable stew and softened and harmonized under its mellowing influences almost anybody could have quieted himself to listen and believe.

We do not refer to the Hon. CHAMP's denunciation of Republican perfidy. A Democratic gathering hears that as matter of course and without emotion. To talk about treachery and usurpation and to predict the early wreck of our national institutions is mere commonplace, guaranteed to put no strain upon the humblest. But the orator of the day intended to depart from the beaten track. He wanted to picture the Democracy as "cheerful, hopeful, confident, united and aggressive, while our Republican friends are sad, hopeless and split into bitter factions," etc., and to make that spirited contrast go down so easily that even unthinking children would cry for more he wanted burgoo for an appetizer and nothing else.

In fact, nothing less would have served. No picture of a "united" and homogeneous Democracy would ever have been accepted even by a sagebrush audience under the ordinary and familiar circumstances of fried fish, corn whiskey and barbecued long horns. Democratic gatherings expect to hear of perfidy and general Republican turpitude and the approaching downfall of the palladium with such assistance. They are used to it and are never disappointed. Moreover they are all at times ready to be taken up on Mount Victory and shown the Promised Land. In fact that experience is looked for even when the village dog catcher's position is at stake. But only a species of ecstatic exaltation or some celestial trance can be relied upon when it comes to assimilating the "united Democracy," and so Mr. CLARK summoned the 5,000 gallons of burgoo and drugged his audience for the marvel.

It is a supernatural rags. Melting as gombo filé, inspiring as haggis, combining all the influences of sustenance, rapture and unquestioning credulity, it prepares men to take up arms or to embrace the millennium, to ride hard by night with thirsty swords in hand, to assault bastions and carry desperate breaches, or soar aloft on pearly wings and press the opalescent empyrean to their beating hearts.

We foresee a busy and most useful season for burgoo during the campaign of 1912. With its aid, freely applied, the vision of Democratic harmony can be painted on every hillside in the land. Lacking it, we fear the worst, even devils in odd places.

Following the New York Example.

Our neighbor the Brooklyn Eagle comments with some lack of sympathy upon the report that the newly reformed Republicans of Kings are contemplating joining moral and political fortunes with the Hon. WILLIAM R. HEARST. But why should the Eagle be surprised?

In point of fact the settled Republican policy in Manhattan in local elections for half a dozen years has been to rely upon the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST to deliver, for a moderate political compensation, enough of his interesting followers to fill up the void made by the desertion of the self-respecting Republicans for whom the "reform" leadership of their party in this county was an intolerable abuse.

Not even Mr. HEARST has been quite able to fill the blank, and the Republican party has dropped to third in the total of voters, but the control of the organization has remained in the hands of the men for whom control rather than party strength has been the chief concern.

What has been accomplished by reform leadership in the Republican party of New York the progressive leaders of Brooklyn now purpose achieving in the county of Kings.

THE SUN agrees with the Eagle that it will neither be difficult nor take long to achieve it.

If the late ARABI Pasha is not sincerely mourned by Field Marshal Kitchener, VOLSELEY this is an ungrateful world. For the easy glory he won as commander in chief of the expeditionary force to Egypt

in 1882 Sir GARNET WOLSELEY received the thanks of Parliament, £30,000 in gold and a medal, and he was raised to the peerage.

The present dilemma of the Democratic Legislature seems to be whether to pass the direct primary legislation a Republican Governor advocated or restore the racetrack pleasure he abolished.

The cotton crop will not exceed 15,000,000 bales, and will be less than in 1910. Several cents a pound less than in 1910. Two cents a pound more even would mean \$100,000,000 to the holders of cotton futures contracts.

The Hon. HONOR SMITH has issued an appeal to the Georgia farmers to hold their cotton for higher prices. It is disinterested of him, for of course he has no cotton of his own. But in exercising this gubernatorial function does he not discriminate? If he is doing anything for the producers of tobacco and corn, for the peach growers and hog raisers, for the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker? If not, why not?

If I had my way I would let no name come before the national convention except the name ratified at primaries of the people. Dr. WOODROW WILSON.

If candidates for President were selected at primaries it would be impossible to run a certain type of Governor from running about the country to secure the nomination.

Pacific penetration of Canada seems to have been indefinitely postponed.

RUSSY SWITZERLAND.

To many persons mention of Switzerland suggests little else than hotels and mountains, yet the commerce of the country equals that of China and exceeds that of Japan by \$100,000,000. With one-twelfth of Spain's area and one-sixth of Spain's population its imports and exports exceed those of the Iberian nation by nearly \$200,000,000. Italy, with ten times its population and seven times its area, does not quite double the commerce of Switzerland.

A large part of the Swiss export trade consists of specialties. Regarding their production Consul-General Mansfield, reporting from Zurich, says that "a peculiar feature of the industrial system of the country is what is known as the house industry or the production of various articles of manufacture in the homes of the workmen. Most of this work is done by country people and residents of villages who are engaged in farm work during a part of the year and who spend the winter months in the production of various articles, the material for which is furnished by the manufacturers, who receive and pay for the finished products at a stipulated price a piece or by measurement."

A century ago this system was quite common, employed in many lines in this country and in the United Kingdom, and even now it has not altogether disappeared. In Switzerland as elsewhere machinery is crowding out the house industry, but the latest statistics, according to Mr. Mansfield, "show that there are still about 130,000 people in Switzerland engaged in this primitive method of manufacture." The principal lines are watchmaking, embroidery, straw braiding and wood carving. The statistics at hand do not separate the factory product from the house product in export returns, but industrial specialization is clearly shown by the fact that seven trade groups represent about 70 per cent. of the sales, amounting to \$250,000,000 in 1910. They are:

Watches and parts of watches	\$28,375,000
Knives and cutlery	\$12,190,000
Cotton embroideries	\$7,675,000
Cheese	12,000,000
Chocolate	7,400,000
Machinery	14,000,000
Cotton manufactures other than embroidery	14,362,000

Another product of importance is condensed milk, of which \$6,000,000 worth was exported last year, or about six times the quantity exported by this country. Silk weaving is one of Switzerland's most important industries, and some eighty silk mills are in operation, the majority of them in the Canton of Zurich. Due to establishment of mills in this country in which fabrics are produced almost as cheaply as they are in Switzerland, our imports of Swiss silks have fallen off very heavily. Swiss shipments of such goods as this country was valued at \$4,400,000, including piece goods, \$3,820,000, floss, \$1,270,000, and ribbons, \$455,000.

On the other hand our imports of cotton laces, edgings, embroideries and similar wares have increased greatly in recent years. In 1905 we bought from Switzerland \$4,750,000 worth of such goods, and in 1911 nearly \$14,000,000 worth. In watches and in knit goods, as in silks, the Swiss industry has suffered from the development of those industries in this country, but our purchases in their total have increased about 60 per cent. in the last ten years. Our sales to Switzerland are almost petty, amounting only to about \$750,000 a year, although it is probable that an appreciable volume of American wares and materials reaches that country through intermediate markets.

The volume of their foreign commerce, amounting to more than \$150,000,000, shows that Swiss are as industrious and shrewd people, but their principal industry is hotel keeping. More than \$100,000,000 in actual money is invested in that business, and it affords a living, directly and indirectly, to an important percentage of the people of the country.

Guess at the Cause of the Olympic Accident.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Being familiar with the waters about the Isle of Wight, I beg to offer a purely theoretical explanation of the accident to the Olympic. The Olympic proceeding slowly to sea, is overtaken by the Hawke, a ship just overtaken and from the channel from a small steamer, here a skeleton crew.

The Olympic was naturally an interesting sight. Going slow the Hawke easily overhauled her on the starboard side. The officer on the bridge of the Olympic ordered "port," intending to go astern of the Olympic. The quartermaster put the wheel hard over, laying the rudder flat for the moment. The next order, "steady," when they saw they could not clear came too late. The Hawke, which was not clear, came too late. The rudder could be brought amidship and under control the crash came and the Hawke's bow, which might have withstood a direct blow, was doubled over from the side.

It was not suction. It was the wheel of the Hawke hard over that put her rudder for the moment out of steering power.

NEW YORK, September 22. OBSERVER.

Colonel Bryan's Wide Stream.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In his weekly paper Colonel Bryan republishes an article from an admiring editor, the essence of which is to the effect that Bryan is a "wide stream" and that he is very far removed from the policy of wisdom. The stream that Colonel Bryan has in mind must be of extraordinary width. How would an equatorial canal circling the globe suit him? It is not a wide stream.

CHOTAIS CENTER, Ariz., September 19.

The Manhattan Philosopher's Street Cleaning Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: There should be a law made compelling every house owner and housekeeper to keep the sidewalks and streets clean in front of his house or else be promptly railroaded to jail.

NEW YORK, September 22. E. H. H.

FOR POLITICAL SANITY.

The Time Ripe for Political Action by Business Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The conviction is growing on me that the proposal to inaugurate a movement, necessarily political, which shall be representative of the business elements of the country, looking to the enlightenment of the public mind and influencing the public vote on questions and issues of economic nature, deserves serious consideration.

A potential third party is in the field, preparing for action when the time comes, with the balance of voting strength in hand for delivery according to inducements.

The influence of this element is evident in every important public expression from the heads of both parties. The country is already drawn far enough out of square in its economic structure to make plain the week which must occur if things go much further in that direction. The time is ripe for a consolidation of the element in this country which has something to lose but which now is scattered and without authoritative expression. The bulk of that class are practically a unit on fundamentals. It is time to speak.

NEW YORK, September 22.

Has Roosevelt Made Towards of Us All?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The letter of "Anti-Progressive" and those that have followed have touched upon what seems to be the vital need of the present political situation. They indirectly emphasize the circumstance that is most inexplicable, the apparent apathy of the sane element of the nation in the face of the wave of unreasoned political theory that threatens to engulf everything. We all remember the intense excitement and enthusiasm of the campaign of 1896, in which the issue between sanity and insanity was drawn and fought to a finish and the loud mouthed agitators of that period were finally overwhelmed. To-day we sit quietly by while a noisier and more dangerous collection of agitators preach from every street corner theories beside which the Bryan platform of 1896 seems reactionary by comparison.

Instead of the leadership which aims to controvert and defeat this present day radicalism there has been only a half hearted and silent opposition on the conservative side, which has always been more than anxious to compromise when possible, or, failing in that, to run away entirely and leave the field in the hands of a noisy minority. Politicians will say that the people favor these reforms, and that even though they, the politicians, do not believe in them they must bow to the will of the majority. Perhaps the majority favor these things and perhaps not, but how can anything else be expected when only one side has been heard and there has been no public discussion of the measures on their merits? The conservative leaders cannot expect the people to show too much common sense if they do not attempt to show them the proper course. The campaign of 1896 would never have resulted as it did had it not been the greatest "campaign of education" ever waged in this country.

What is the cause of the present apathy? Is it simply lack of leadership, or is it that the abusive tactics of the muckraking press and the Roosevelt type of politician have made cowards of us all, or is it that only a financial crisis like that of 1893-94 can wake us up?

Whatever the cause, courageous and energetic leadership is wanted at the start. The policy of temporizing and compromising and waiting for the storm to blow over has failed and will fail. It is only increasing the strength of the forces of disorder and bringing us nearer to a financial upheaval. Let the business men wake up and realize that an aggressive fight is imperative and that an appeal to sanity must be made, which must be conducted by means of sound argument and education. Let them call from their ranks a new Mark Hanna, an aggressive fighter with common sense and who knows how to appeal to the common sense of others. Then to our friends La Follette, Cummings, Wilson and Bryan, good night.

NEW YORK, September 21.

Save the Courts From the Mob.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: After a generation of travel, study and observation I have arrived at the age, 45, when men generally find that the opinions which they held from a theoretical premise were not so logical as they thought they were. Now the opinion which I hold is that no scholar or bookman was ever a good practical business man or a good practical politician.

It takes the sound horse sense of a man who understands men instead of books to put a theory to the test and demonstrate whether the theory is good in practice or not. The scholar is too dogmatic and theoretical to be practical, therefore his failure either in business or public life. I know of no other country to-day where there are more theorists than in our own, hence the large number of foolish and summary laws on our statute books.

The present agitation against the judiciary if carried into effect would disrupt the very foundation of our government. The judiciary is the rock upon which our freedom and independence stand. If that rock is split then the whole fabric must fall. The mob spirit prevails in this and every other country in the world to-day and is fanned into flame by self-seeking agitators who have everything to gain by dissension and nothing to lose, hence their advocacy of the wild and erratic "referendum" and "recall."

The judiciary could and can always as a whole be depended upon to interpret aright what the laws were and are. If some of them were not everything they should be it was because they were human, and human nature was and is not perfect and never will be. The student of history knows that well what a mob will do if it once gets enough headway. We know what the mob did in the French Revolution. We also know what the mob did in the Commune of 1870 in Paris. In fact the most horrible pages of history are those where the mob had its own way to murder, sack, rape and burn.

No more absurd thing could be advocated than to put our judiciary into the hands of the mob here at home. If a large number of voters at the present time are unable to vote intelligently, how can they be expected to put the recall into operation intelligently? The whole trouble with us, as well as with everybody else, is that we are restless. We have too many theorists, doctrinaires and agitators who play upon the passions and prejudices of the ignorant for self-expansion and pecuniary interests of their own, and they would on that account tear down the whole government and Constitution if they were allowed or if the sound common sense of the country did not prevent them from carrying out their dangerous theories.

I believe that the business good sense and judgment of the people of this country will be sufficient to guard against the rant and cant of those schemers and dreamers that are now trying to pull down without having

Accurate General Information.

The difficult feat of giving individuality to a new series of instructive handbooks has been achieved by the editors of "The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature" (Cambridge University Press; G. P. Putnam's Sons), beautifully printed little volumes, well bound in cloth, that sell for a shilling in England, and for 40 cents in the United States, of which seventeen, all printed to date, are before us and fifty more are projected already. The writers are all first rate authorities in their respective subjects and the editors have induced them to tell the substance of what they know in language that can be understood by intelligent, educated people. With so many authors uniform treatment is impossible; a few talk down to their readers after the fashion of university extension lecturers, a few cannot free themselves from the technicalities of their trade, but the majority have been unusually successful in presenting their facts as they are clear and interesting to grown up men. Of the volumes published and in preparation the greater number treat of science or religion; it is just as well that less attention should be paid at present to history, literature and geography.

Enough to distinguish the series, even if it were the only good book in it, is the admirable account of "English Dialects" by the Rev. Prof. Walter W. Skeat, the foremost of English philologists, who has rarely found time to address the general public. It is a brilliant and inspiring introduction to the study of philology and the history of the English language, with examples that any one who can read English can apply. The little book will surely be seized on by the colleges for pedagogical purposes; it will do better and more useful work in spreading sound knowledge about the English language. It is a model that should be set before all future contributors to the series.

THE PATERNON PLAN.

A Scheme of Government Working Well With Mayor in Control.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Mr. "The Editor of The Sun" has, for the plan and the criticisms of the Paternon form of government. Paternon has been so modestly quiet in regard to her success in ousting the government which so sorely oppressed her seven years or so ago that we of Passaic, though near neighbors, have not been able to get a word from her. When her new government was attacked by the outs in their futile attempt to get in by the establishment of a commission government under the Walsh act.

The Paternon plan calls for the election of a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen of two members from each ward, and also for several appointive boards of commissioners. The Mayor alone is held responsible for the government, and for that reason is invested with extraordinary power.

His executive duties are performed through the boards of finance, public works, fire and police, parks, health and education, the members of which, together with the trustees of the public schools, are appointed by the Mayor without let of hindrance. These several boards have legislative as well as executive powers in their respective departments. All legislation, whether enacted by the Aldermen or Commissioners, is subject to the Mayor's veto.

The Board of Aldermen have no executive powers except what may be exercised by which they exercise all control. Except for that their duties are simply legislative.

The Mayor's salary is \$2,500. The Commissioners of Finance, Public Works and Fire and Police receive a salary of \$500 each. The Mayor of the town of Passaic receives no salary. The Aldermen get \$400 each.

Mr. McBride, who has been Mayor ever since the government was inaugurated, has been able to command the assistance as members of the various commissions of men of high caliber. His approval has been able to command the assistance as members of the various commissions of men of high caliber.

The debt and tax rate have been reduced, school houses built, parks established and the public service improved. The Mayor should be confined, and their meetings could be limited to two annually; the Board of Aldermen now meets twice a month, the upper chamber of this legislature should sit as a civil service tribunal, and all appointments should be made by the Mayor.

Control of excise matters should be put in the hands of a committee appointed for that purpose.

The membership of all the salaried commissions should be reduced to one each. The present membership of four is cumbersome.

The inadequacy of the average municipal government is a well known fact. It is growing out of the usurpation by their cumulative bodies of the functions of the executive. The Paternon plan of government furnishes no relief in this respect. The tendency of the Paternon plan is toward a separation of the executive from the legislative, a possible solution of this vexed question.

PASSAIC, N. J., September 22. F. M. S.

THE PUZZLE IN MAINE.

Explanation Furnished by One Deceived Town Clerk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Everybody knows that Maine is a very old and very interesting State. The question of the Maine Supreme Court of that State before it is decided. However, the reports from some of the towns will make the world a little gayer, and we can laugh while the Judges "gasser" with the returns, especially such as the one herewith appended.

The town clerk of Oostport, submitting his third official return by mail, wrote to-day as follows: "Amos T. Luther. 'Dear Sir: I am submitting to you my third and last official return for the election of 1911. I have been a town clerk for 20 years. I was telling you the truth. I was not sent my sister's husband, whose photograph I enclose. If you see fit to publish it, to keep tally and let me know how it went. He was invited over to Ill Chase House just before the polls closed, and when he got back he was a little